The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864. Vol. 37: No. 33.

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Rates of Advertising.

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One Column	20 00	35 00	65 00

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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BEDFORD, PA.,
April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.
Aug. 5, 1864,-tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.
A splendid Livery Stable attached. [apr.'64.

Notice.

THE undersigned having associated with himself in the Mercantile Business, his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement. Persons having accounts standing thereon, will please call and settle the same without delay.
J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, May 13, 1864-tf.

Select Poetry.

THOU WILT NEVER GROW OLD.

Thou wilt never grow old,
Nor weary nor sad, in the home of thy birth;
My beautiful lily thy leaves will unfold
In a clime that is purer and brighter than earth.
O, holy, and fair, I rejoice thou art there,
In that kingdom of light with its cities of gold;
Where the air thrills with angel hosannas, and where
Thou wilt never grow old, sweet,
Never grow old!

I am a pilgrim, with sorrow and sin
Haunting my footsteps wherever I go;
Life is a warfare my title to win—
Well will it be if it end not in woe.
Pray for me, sweet, I am laden with care;
Dark are my garments with mildew and mould:
Thou, my bright angel, art sinless and fair,
And will never grow old, sweet,
Never grow old!

Now canst thou hear from thy home in the skies
All the fond words I am whispering to thee?
Dost thou look down on me with the soft eyes
Greeting me oft ere thy spirit was free?
So I believe, though the shadows of time
Hide the bright spirit I yet shall behold;
Thou wilt still love me, and pleasure sublime,
Thou wilt never grow old, sweet,
Never grow old!

Thus wilt thou be when the prilgrim, grown gray,
Weeps when the vines from the hearthstone are riven;
Faith shall behold thee, as pure as the day
Thou wert torn from the earth and transplanted to Heaven.
O, holy and fair, I rejoice thou art there,
In that kingdom of light with its cities of gold,
Where the air thrills with angel hosannas, and where
Thou wilt never grow old, sweet,
Never grow old!

—*Tennyson.*

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

The two longest poems are love stories, exquisitely told in that peculiar blank verse which Tennyson has made into music that has rarely been equalled. The volume is full of Tennysonian felicities such as these:

"A passion yet unborn perhaps
Lay hidden as the music of the moon
Sleeps in the pale eggs of the nightingale."

"A dagger, in rich sheath with jewels on it,
Sprinkled about in gold, that branch'd itself
Fine as ice-ferns in January panes
Made by a breath."

"Far-folded mists, and gleaming halls of morn."

"And champing golden grain, the horses stood
Hard by their chariots, waiting for the dawn."

"Thine the liberty, thine the glory, thine the deeds to be celebrated,
Thine the myriad-rolling ocean, light and shadow illimitable."

"Far ran the naked moon across
The houseless ocean's heaving field."

"As thro' the slumber of the globe
Again we dash'd into the dawn."

"The rabbit fondles his own harmless face."

"Fairer than Rachel by the palmy well,
Fairer than Ruth among the fields of corn,
Fair as the Angel that said 'hail,' she seemed."

"For her fresh and innocent eyes
Had such a star of morning in their blue,
That all neglected places of the field
Broke into nature's music when they saw her."

MELANCHOLY.

When I go musing all alone,
Thinking of divers things fore-known,
When I build castles in the air,
Void of sorrow and void of fear,
Pleasing myself with phantasms sweet,
Methinks the time runs very fleet.
All my joys to this are folly,
Naught so sweet as melancholy.
When I lie waking all alone,
Recounting what I have ill done,
My thoughts on me then tyrannize,
Fear and sorrow me surprise,
Whether I tarry still or go,
Methinks the time moves very slow.
All my griefs to this are folly,
Naught so sad as melancholy.
When to myself I act and smile,
With pleasing thoughts the time beguile,
By a brook side or wood so green,
Unheard, unsought for, or unseen,
A thousand pleasures do me bless,
And crown myself with happiness.
All my joys besides are folly,
None so sweet as melancholy.

—*Burton.*

GENEVIEVE.

MAID of my Love, sweet Genevieve!
In Beauty's light you glide along:
Your eye is like the star of eve,
And sweet your Voice, as Seraph's song.
Yet not your heavenly Beauty gives,
This heart with passion soft to glow:
Within your soul a Voice there lives!
It bids you hear the tale of Woe.
When sinking low the Sufferer wan
Beholds no hand outstretcht to save,
Fair, as the bosom of the Swan
That rises graceful o'er the wave,
I've seen your breast with pity heave,
And therefore love I you, sweet Genevieve!

—*Coleridge.*

French Politeness, Skin-deep.

The London *Review*, in a recent issue, endeavors to kill the popular idea of "French Politeness"—thus:—

"To Englishwomen" it says, "French manners are far from universally agreeable. The French, since the Revolution, are a polite, but not essentially a chivalrous nation. They look upon women, not with the exaggerated homage of the American, nor with the inbred reverence of an Englishman, but with the gallantry of a nation that adores without respecting beauty. A lady represents to a Frenchman gaiety, pleasure, elegance—in fact, the luxuries and the perfume of life. It is obvious that this is not a species of worship which is calculated to intoxicate Englishwomen. With all a Frenchman's finished ease in talking to a woman, there is always something intensely disagreeable at the bottom of his tone and in the inmost recesses of his eye. The truth is, that the French, with all their idealism, mix materialism in still larger quantities. They are at best divine monkeys; and when Talleyrand tells us that you have only to scratch a Russian to get at the Cossack underneath, he forgets that the maxim might be turned against his own race: Scratch the Parisian and you will find underneath a Gaul."

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, redeemable after three years from date, and to exchange the same for lawful money. The Secretary is further authorized to convert the same into bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum, payable in coin. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, I now offer to the people of the United States Treasury notes as described in my advertisement dated July 25, 1864.

The circumstances under which this loan is asked, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength, and developed the national resources, to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which, but three years since, would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence, and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moments consideration.

Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen, unsurpassed in vigor, and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power.—It has, at the present moment, great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, the near approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged.

Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your government in this protracted struggle. It is *your* war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history.

The securities offered are such as should command [illegible] confidence. [illegible] effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self reliant, our own means have thus far proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return, and no profit, can be desirable if followed by national dissolution, or national disgrace. Present profit, thus acquired, is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction.—No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence.

I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks, often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and violent fluctuation. The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil.—Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action, on the part of Congress, in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension has existed, and perhaps still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance, requires time and caution, and vast labor; and, with all these, experience is needful to test the value of the system, and correct its errors. Such has been the work which Congress was called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the Internal Revenue act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. In the month of June, 1863, it yielded about four and one-half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about fifteen millions, under the same law. Under the new law, which went into operation on the first day of the present month, the Treasury not unfrequently receives one million in a day. As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the stringent provisions of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule and not the exception. Still, much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law, and its administration, as a greater amount of necessary information is acquired. The proper sources of revenue, and the most effective modes of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of existing laws. And I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress to improve and enlarge the system, as when taken in connection with the revenue from customs, and other sources, to afford ample and secure basis for the national credit. Only on such a basis, and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon currency, can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such restraint can only be exercised when the government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people any government is powerless, for this or any other desirable end.

The denominations of the notes proposed to be issued, ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, place these securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith and honor and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holder; and peace once restored, all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit, is speculating upon his country's misfortunes, and may find that what seems to be present gain leads only to future loss. I appeal, therefore, with confidence to a loyal and patriotic people, and invoke the efforts of all who love their country, and desire for it a glorious future, to aid their government in sustaining its credit and placing that credit upon a stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AGRICULTURAL FIXED FACTS.

Somebody has got up the following list of "fixed facts" in agriculture, and for once in a condensation of that sort, has hit the nail on the head in most of them:

1. All lands on which clover or the grasses are grown must either have lime in them naturally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied in the form of limestone, oyster shells, or marl.
2. All permanent improvement of land must look to lime as its basis.
3. Lands which have been long in culture will be benefitted by the application of phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, or marl—the land needs lime also.
4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.
5. Mould is indispensible in every soil, and a healthy supply can only be preserved through the cultivation of clover or the grasses, by the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the elements of mould.
6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged, by the admixture with plaster, salt, or by pulverized charcoal.
7. Deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.
8. Subsoiling sound land that is not wet is also conductive to increased production.
9. All wet lands should be drained.
10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.
11. Clover, as well as the grasses intended for hay, should be mowed when in blossom.
12. Sandy loams can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming or [illegible] the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into compost [illegible] slacking lime, salt water is better than fresh.
13. the chopings or grindings of grain to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least 25 per cent.
14. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to their value by making them produce more, and by improving the health of neighborhoods.
15. By stabling and sheltering stock through the winter a saving of one-fourth of the food may be effected—that is, one-fourth less food will answer than when the stock is exposed to the inclemency of the weather.
16. To manure and lime wet lands is to throw manure, lime and labor away.
17. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add one hundred per cent. to its produce.
18. Periodical application of ashes tends to keep up integrity of soils by supplying most, if not all inorganic substances.
19. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the succesful growth of crops.
20. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years unless care be taken to provide an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the products grown thereon.
21. To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, amply top-dress, and roll them.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—Burleigh, the New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, in a late letter says:

"One of the saddest things in New York life is the great number of young girls under the ages of sixteen who throng the streets, fill the low concert saloons, and are found in the low dance cellars in every section of the city. At an early age they commence their drunken and dissolute life.—The great mass of street walkers and dwellers in disreputable houses are mere children. They can be seen on afternoons crossing the ferries of Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City, Hoboken, and other localities, and returning in the morning regularly after their night of debauch. Many of these have fathers who are in the war or at sea; many of them have brutal parents, who abandon their children to a life of infamy, and live on their earnings; many of the girls are depraved beyond belief, and bid defiance to parental rule: many mothers with more children than they can support, amid sickness and poverty, starving daily while making cloth caps for German Jews at a shilling a dozen, are too thankful to take the food, and even luxuries, that their children can furnish, to inquire to ostrictly how their children spend the night or gain the money which brings gladness to their desolate hearth stones. But the number and audacity of these young girls is appalling.

The worst class among us who breed brawls and riots, commit robberies and burglaries, are young fellows between sixteen and twenty, known as Irish Americans, born in this land of Irish parents; so the great amount of crime is in the hand of mere children of both sexes.

A BRAVE GIRL.—Among the incidents of the guerilla raids in Missouri, the following is told by the Laclede *Unionist*:

"On Friday evening, 8th inst., at about 2 o'clock, two bushwhackers entered the house of William Hinkle, two miles south of this place, the family, except Miss Hattie Hinkle, being from home.—They had made many threats, and showed Miss Hinkle a dead list, embracing, she thought some twenty or more of the best citizens of this section, all to be slaughtered. The poor girl read till she came to her father's name, when she laid the paper down. They then demanded their dinner.—She refused. They drew a revolver and threatened her life, but she persisted, refused, stating that she would suffer death before she would cook for men who contemplated the murder of her father. They stated that they had a company near by, and threatened her with death if she attempted to report them. Having failed to intimidate her, they left, swearing that they would kill Mr. Weatherly another citizen, before night.

Miss Hattie contrived to send word to her father and Mr. Weatherly, and came in person to town to notify the people of the presence of these cut throats.

WHY I RAN AWAY.

Donald Lean and myself were good friends at fourteen years of age, and we both regarded with little more than friendship pretty Helen Graham, our oldest girl at school. We romped and danced together, and this lasted for such a length of time that it is with feelings of bewilderment that I look back upon the mystery of two lovers continuing friends. But the time was to come when jealousy lit the spark in my bosom, and blew it into a consuming flame.

Well do I remember when the green eyed monster perpetrated this incendiary deed. It was on a cold October evening when Helen, Donald and myself were returning with our parents from a neighboring hamlet. As we approached a ford, where the water ran somewhat higher than ankle deep, we prepared to carry Helen across, as we were accustomed to, with hands interwoven "chair fashion;" and thus we carried our pretty passenger over the brook.

Just as we were in the middle of the water, (which was cold enough to have frozen anything like feeling out of boys less hardy than ourselves,) a faint pang of jealousy nipped my heart. Why it was I know not, for we had carried Helen across the brook ere now without emotion, but this evening I thought or fancied that Helen gave Donald an undue preference by casting her arm around his neck, while she steadied herself on my side by holding the cuff of my jacket.

No flame can burn so quick or with so little fuel as jealousy. Before we had reached the opposite bank I had wished Donald at the bottom of the sea. Being naturally impetuous, I burst out with—

"You need na haud sae gingerly, Helen, as if ye feared a fa'. I can carry ye lighter than Donald can carry o' ye."

Surprised at the vehemence of my tone our queen interposed with an admission that we were both strong and, and that she had no idea of sparing my power. But Donald's fire was kindled, and he utterly denied that I was at all qualified to compete with him in feats of physical courage. On such topics boys are generally emulous, and by the time we reached the opposite bank it was settled that the point should be determined by our singly bearing Helen across the ford in our arms.

Helen was to determine who carried her most easily, and I settled with myself privately in advance that the one who obtained the preference would really be the person who stood highest in her affections. The reflection stimulated me to exert every effort, and I verily believe to this day that I could have carried Donald and Helen on either arm like feathers. But I must not anticipate.

We suffered the rest of the party to pass quietly along, and then returned to Helen. With the utmost care I carried her like an infant to the middle of the water. Jealousy had inspired a warmer love, and it was with feelings unknown before that I embraced her beautiful form, and felt the pressure of her cheek against mine. All went swimmingly, or rather wadingly, for a minute. But alas! in the very deepest part of the ford I trod on a treacherous bit of wood which rested, I suppose, on a smooth stone. Over I rolled, bearing Helen with me, nor did we rise till fairly soaked from head to foot.

I need not describe the taunts of Donald, or the accusing silence of Helen. Both believed that I had fallen from mere weakness—and my rival demonstrated his superior ability, bearing her in his arms a long distance on our homeward path. As we approached her home, Helen, feeling dry and better humored, attempted to reconcile me. But I preserved a moody silence. I was mortified beyond redress.

That night I packed up a few things and ran [illegible]. My boyish mind, sensitive and irritated, and prompted me to better results than generally attend such irregularities. I went to Edinburg, where I found an uncle, a kind-hearted, childless man, who gladly gave me a place in his house, and employed me in his business. Wealth flowed in upon him. I became his partner—went abroad—resided four years on the continent, and finally returned to Scotland rich, educated, and, in short, everything but married.

One evening, while at a ball in Glasgow, my attention was taken by a lady of unpretending appearance, but whose remarkable beauty and high-toned expression indicated a mind of extraordinary power. I was introduced, but Scottish names had long been unfamiliar to my ear, and I could not catch hers. It was Helen something; and there was something in the face, too, that seemed familiar—something suggestive of pleasure and pain.

We became well acquainted that evening. I learned without difficulty her history. She was from the country, had been well educated, her parents had lost their property, and she was now acting as governess in a family of the city.

I was facinated with her conversation, and was continually reminded by her grace and refinement of manner that she was capable of moving with distinguished success in a far higher sphere than that which fortune seemed to have allotted her.—I was naturally not talkative, nor prone to confidence; but there was that in this young lady which inspired both, and I conversed with her as I had never before conversed with a lady. Her questions about the various countries with which I was familiar indicated a remarkable knowledge of literature, and she possessed a large store of useful information.

We progressed in intimacy, and as our conversation turned upon the causes which induced so many to leave their native land, I laughingly remarked that I owed my own travels to falling with a pretty girl while crossing a ford.

I had hardly spoken these words ere the blood mounted to her face, and was succeeded by a remarkable paleness. I attributed it to the heat of the room, laughed, and, at her request, proceeded to relate my ford adventure with Helen Graham, painting in glowing colors the amiability of my love.

Her mirth during the recital became irrepressible. At the conclusion she remarked—

"Mr. Roberts, is it possible that you have forgotten me?"

I gazed an instant, remembered, and was dumfounded. The lady with whom I had thus become acquainted was Helen Graham herself.

I hate, and so do you, reader, to needlessly prolong a story. We were soon married, and Helen and I made our bridal tour to the old place. As we approached it in our carriage, I greeted a stout fellow working in a field, who seemed to be a better sort of laborer, or perhaps a small farmer, by inquiring some particulars relating to the neighborhood. He answered well enough, and I was about to give him a sixpence, when Helen stayed my hand, and cried out, in the old style—

"Hey, Donald, man, dinna ye ken your old freens?"

The man looked up in astonishment. It was Donald Lean. His amazement at our appearance was heightened by its style; and it was with the greatest difficulty that we could induce him to enter our carriage, and answer our numerous queries as to our friends.

Different men start in life in different ways. I believe that mine, however, is the only instance on record of a gentleman who owes wealth and happiness to rolling over with a pretty girl in a stream of water.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* has the following: "We saw yesterday, going up toward the upper ferry, a team of four animals—a horse, a pony, a mule and a bull. The horse had the heaves, the pony was blind, the mule was lame, and the bull had no provision for fly time. In the wagon, which was an ordinary one, sat a white man, a crippled negro and a skunk. The skunk was firmly bound with a wisp of straw. The white man held the reins, the team held its own, and the nigger held the skunk."

Army Correspondence.

THE EXPLOSION AT PETERSBURG.

HEADQUARTERS CO. I, 21ST PA. CAVALRY,
FRONT LINE OF BATTLE, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.
July 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the Bedford Inquirer:

The evening is calm, the boys are moving around the works as carelessly as if at a pic nic. The enemy gratified his spleen by shelling our lines, and now both armies gaze at each other in sullen silence, the stillness only broken by the F. F. V's, who do not like to see the sable sons of Africs clime, their once "most humble servants," now with yankee weapons in their hands, constantly declaring their love to their "former protectors" by sending greetings of powder and lead into their ranks. With this single exception, all is as quiet along the lines of the Potomac army as was ever in the palmy days of little McNapoleon. Soon, however, rations of picks and shovels were issued and men instructed to make the best use of them until 3 o'clock in the morning, when a ball will be opened for which extensive preparations have been made for some time.

July 30th, 4 P. M.—I laid down a few moments to sleep and my mind wandered back to the loved ones at home, and the

"Two in the low trundle bed,"
Far away in the cot on the mountain."

When my light repose was broken by a sudden fearful crash which shook the earth all around and threatened destruction to one or the other of the armies. Then followed as quick as the tick of a clock a roar all along the lines from right to left. The first crash was caused by the blowing up of a very strong rebel fort, which commanded about a mile of our lines, was well manned and stored with guns, mortars and amunition. The negro troops, under Gen. Burnside, had undermined this fort and its explosion was to be the signal for opening on their works. The destruction of life must have been great, as the whole work arose majestically in the air, where magazine, shells and all exploded scattering men, arms, limbs, mortars, cannon and shells in all directions, the whole mess returning to the earth with a crash that caused the earth to tremble, and discouraged every rebel soldier that witnessed the catastrophe. The ruins were immediately occupied by our brave boys and soon the "star spangled banner" waved over the ruins of rebel folly.

The rebs promptly replied to our cannon, but were soon completely silenced, proving the superiority our arms, and science as well as undaunted courage.

What a beautiful sight these Union lines present. All along the works are to be seen numerous banners, many of which are placed far beyond our works, waving in grand defiance to the rebel missles, while not a single emblem of rebel prowess is to be seen along their lines. Soon as we silenced their batteries, the compliments of the whole artillery was payed to Petersburg, the effect of which was soon manifest by volumes of smoke arising from the heart of the city. "Alas! alas! that great city; in one hour has her destruction come!" A scene presented to the right is worthy of note. Two bodies of troops confront each other; one the best families of Virginia, whose former fame and present valor is unquestionable; the other are the sable sons of Africa, illiterate and unknown to fame, both placed in battle array.—The negroes occupy the ruins of the destroyed fort, the position of which is of extreme importance to the Confederates, so they make desperate efforts to regain it. Accordingly they charge on their former slaves. Both armies, who were hid behind their breastwork, now leap up to behold the dreadful struggle. Hostilities are suspended vance with a yell, and are met by Africs sons.—But soon the rebel lines waver, their ranks are thinned by the unerring aim of the colored troops. Not waiting to receive them in the works, the negroes rush on them with a fury that could not be opposed, and assail them in open field. The rebs scatter and run in confusion back to their works, leaving on the field the greater part of their numbers. Twice they tried this game, and twice were they repulsed by the dark men with great slaughter. May God have mercy on their souls as we cannot have any on their bodies. But the battle commences to rage again and I must go to my post.

M. P. D.

THE DANGERS OF LUCIFER MATCHES.—A German writer for a New York paper, under the heading of "A Fearful Poison in the Household," gives the following instances of death from getting the phosphorus from the ends of matches into the stomach:

A little girl, between two and three years of age, accidentally swallowed the heads of several lucifer matches. Two days afterwards the child got sick. The only unusual condition observed was a slight feverishness, without any marked symptoms, however. The child neither suffered from pain, retching, or purgation. Four hours after it was particularly noticed, it was suddenly thrown into convulsions, and died in five hours. A post-mortem examination exposed a mass of phlegm, mixed with blood, and the stomach was very much inflamed throughout. In one place, about two inches in space, a bright red spot appeared, and the whole membrane was coated with phlegm.

Another woman poisoned herself by dissolving the phosphorus off the ends of the matches in some wine vinegar. She drank the mixture and died, after she had suffered excrutiatingly for eight days. Her symptoms were hydrophobic in character.

Another young woman, twenty-six years of age, swallowed a decoction of matches in coffee. In the course of an hour she received an emetic and threw up a matter of the consistency of the white of an egg, and like it, to the amount of a half a pint, which partook of the order of phosphorus, and was of a bluish tint. By the fourth day she appeared to have recovered, but then her nose began bleeding, she became jaundiced, and spots of blood showed themselves amid febrile symptoms. She died a week after she took the poison.

It would be well for parents to be careful that their children do not play with matches, and get them, as they are very apt to do, into their mouths. The writer alluded to elaborates the subject; we have given a few of the fatal instances narrated for the caution and benefit of our readers.

PENSIONS TO COLORED VOLUNTEERS.—Several modifications have been made in the Pension Laws of the United States passed by the last Congress. Section 14 of an Act of July 14th, 1862, provides that the widows and children of colored soldiers who have been, or who may be hereafter killed, or who have died or who may hereafter die of wounds received in battle, or who have died, or may hereafter die of disease contracted in the military service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive pensions as now provided by law, without other proof of marriage than that the parties had habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and lived together as such for a definite period, not less than two years, next preceding the soldier's enlistment, to be shown by affidavits of witnesses. *Provided further*, That such widows and children are free persons: that if parties resided in any State in which their marriage may have been legally solemnized, the usual evidence shall be required.

SEMMES the pirate is to become an author again, a London firm announcing the cruise of the alabama and the Sumter; from the private Journals, &c., of Capt. Semmes, C. S. N., and the officers." The surrender and sinking of the Alabama will make a fine closing chapter. The Appletons will republish the book in this country.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS
FRANCIS JORDAN.
PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING.
LEGISLATURE,
D. B. ARMSTRONG.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ABRAM H. HULL.
POOR DIRECTOR,
ASA STUCKEY.
AUDITOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

☞ The Amendments to the Constitution have passed in the State by near one hundred thousand majority.

THE Legislature met on Tuesday in extra session. The object being to devise measures for the defence of the State. We give the Governor's message entire to the exclusion of a column of original matter prepared for this weeks paper.

GOVERNOR CURTIN has issued a call for thirty thousand volunteer militia, to be mustered into the service of the State, to serve during the emergency for the defence of the State. The men east of Johnstown will rendezvous at Harrisburg, and those west of that place at Pittsburg.

Dispatches received from Secretary Stanton dated Washington Thursday Aug. 11, announce the evacuation and blowing up of Fort Powell and the surrender of Fort Gaines, a principal defence with six hundred men at Mobile on the 8th inst. The Richmond papers furnish this news and speak of the surrender as shameful.

Gen. Sheridan reports that he is in pursuit of the Rebels up the Shenandoah Valley and that skirmishing commenced between the parties about ten miles from Winchester. No further news from Atlanta.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has been temporarily placed in command of the defences of Washington, the Middle Department, including Maryland, and of the Department of the Shenandoah. This places him in command of all the section of country menaced by the rebel invasion. He has doubtless been selected for this command by Gen. Grant, who has tested and knows his qualifications. We have confidence that he will bring order and system out of the confusion that has lately ruled, and infuse such energy into the direction of military movements in his department as will put an end to the raiding of the Rebels into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The intelligence from Gen. Averill we think shows that the tide has already turned, and that we may henceforth reasonably hope for better tidings from the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Kelley reports, on the authority of a scout, that Gen. Averill overtook the Rebels at Moorfield on Sunday, attacked them, and captured all their artillery and five hundred prisoners.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered by the President, at the request of Lieutenant-General Grant, General Hanure in the recent assault upon the rebel fortifications before Petersburg, so successfully inaugurated by the explosion of the mine which destroyed a most important work in front of our centre.

It is announced that Governor Morton of Indiana had an interview with Governor Curtin at Harrisburg, recently, in referencence to the raising of troops in the rebellious states to fill up the quotas of the loyal states in the draft which is soon to take place. Both Governors were of the opinion that a large proportion of the quotas could be filled from these states were the business of recruiting placed in careful hands.

Gen. Banks has forbidden the traffic in gold in his Department, except upon the condition that the purchaser deposit the gold purchased in the Treasury of the United States at New Orleans, for which deposit the seller and the purchaser will be held alike responsible, and which may be drawn by such depositor from the Treasury upon presentation to the Assistant Treasury or the Provost-Marshal-General of satisfactory explanations of the purposes to which it is to be applied.

The Mozart Hall General Committee, of New York city met Thursday evening, and unanimously resolved "that the masses of the Democratic party of this city and State are in favor of peace, and of the instant inauguration of negotiations for ending the present war, and that the members of the General Committee, who have been placed upon the delegation from this State to the Chicago Convention, be instructed to cast their votes for no man as a candidate of the Democratic party for President or Vice-President in favor of the further prosecution of the war."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday Aug. 4 says "Major-General Hooker was in this city yesterday, on his way to Washington. He was relieved, at his own request, of the command of the Twentieth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and took his departure from the front on Thursday last. We understand this action of General Hooker to have resulted from a feeling, on his part, that an indignity was done him by the appointment of General Howard to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, to succeed McPherson. It will be remembered that General Hooker is General Howard's senior in rank and service, and was his commanding general in the Army of the Potomac."

The New York *World*, some days since, asserted, that the Democratic correspondence, sent through the mails, is tampered with, and that this criminal act is connived at by the Post Office Department. Postmaster General Blair, in a letter to Mr. Wakeman, which the *World* publishes, denies the allegation, not only as an impeachment of its moral but its business integrity, expresses a desire to have the evidence of the charge, and avows his wish to punish such an act if it can be proved to be true. Of course, the *World* reiterates the falsehood, though it fails to bring forward any proof.

WAR ITEMS.

said to be sick and confined in doors.

Dr. J. C. Mackenzie, of Baltimore, has been arrested for disloyalty, and aiding and abetting the rebels. In his house were found two rebel flags and a number of photographs of rebel officials, civil and military.

All of the Creek, Chickasaw and Cherokee Indians have been removed to Indian territory, and preparations are being made for the removal of the Seminoles. The several tribes express great satisfaction with their return to their old homes in the territory, and are united in their loyalty to the government.

A dispatch, from the Army of the Potomac, states that the Rebels exploded a mine under one of our works, in front of Petersburg, on Friday, but succeeded in doing very little damage. The Rebels managed their mining operations very badly, and the explosion took place forty yards in front of our works. They attempted an assault, afterwards, but were repulsed with considerable loss.—Both armies are engaged strenghtening their defensive works. General Sheridan has been temporarily assigned to duty on the Upper Potomac.

The Kansas City *Journal* learns that several of the "Indians" lately depredating on the plains, though painted like big warriors have remarkably long hair and without the scalp lock. They are guerrillas, leading the Indians to hostilities, and are believed to be part of Quantrill's plan as learned last Febuary. Quantrill is

Information from General Sherman's army confirms the Rebel report of the capture of General Stoneman and a portion of his commad. The account of the battle of the 28th before Atlanta shows that the Rebel assault cost them five or six thousand men, whilst our loss was less than a thousand.

Those whose fate may require them to procure substitutes should bear in mind that any person offering as a substitute for the army or navy must be able to make affidavit that he is exempt from draft, for either of the following reasons: 1. That he is an alien. 2. If born in this country, that he has served for two years either in the army or navy since April 15, 1861. 3. If born in this country, that he is under twenty years of age. These requirements apply to either whites or blacks. The fact that a black man has been a slave does not of itself make him eligible as a substitue.

Upwards of $250,000 have been deposited with the Massachusetts State Treasurer, by individuals, and town and city authorities, for the procurement of volunteers in the insurgent States. About $20,000 of this amount have been furnished by persons desiring "representative recruits." It is said that the ladies of Duxbury, to the number of a hundred and twenty-seven, contemplate contributing $125 each, that they be represented in the Union army.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, August 9, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session, for the purpose of taking some action for the defence of the State. From the commencement of the present rebellion, Pennsylvania has done her whole duty to the government. Lying as her southern counties do, in the immediate vicinity of the border, and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a selfish policy would have led her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for her own defence. In so doing, she would have failed in her duty to the whole country. Not only would her men have been withheld from the field of general operations, but the loans and taxation which would have become necessary, would have to a large extent diminished the ability of her people to comply with the pecuniary demands of the United States. She would also have necessarily interfered with and hampered all the military action of the Government and made herself to some extent, responsible for any failures and shortcomings that may have occurred. In pursuance of the policy thus deliberately adopted, this State has steadily devoted her men to the general service. From the beginning she has always been among the first to respond to the calls of the United States, as is shown by her history from the three month's men and the Reserve Corps to the present moment.—Thus faithfully fulfilling all her own obligations, she has a right to be defended by the national force, as part of a common country. Any other law would be absurd and unjust. She of course cannot complain when she suffers by the necessary contingencies of war. The reflections that have in too many quarters been made upon the people of her southern counties are most unfounded. They were invaded in 1862, when a Union army much superior to any force of the rebels, (and on which they had of course a right to rely,) was lying in their immediate vicinity and north of the Potomac. They were again invaded in 1863, after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy, at Winchester, and they have again suffered in 1864, after the defeat of the Union forces under Crook and Averill. How could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated organized veteran armies of the Government?

It is of course expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts hereinafter stated will show, I think, that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty. If Pennsylvania [illegible] required to be defended by the national force, it has only been against the common enemy. It has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ruffins, composed of their own inhabitants. Nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the great masses of law-abiding citizens in any other State who have required such protection. Yet when a brutal enemy, pursuing a defeated body of Union forces, crosses our borders and burns a defenceless town, this horrid barbarity, instead of firing the hearts of all the people of our common country, is actually in some quarters made the occasion of mocks and gibes at the unfortunate sufferers, thousands of whom have been rendered houseless. All these heartless scoffs proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger, were taking precautionary measures, ridiculed the idea of there being any danger, sneered at the exertions to prepare for meeting it, and succeeded to some extent in thwarting their efforts to raise forces. These men are themselves morally responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub their hands.

It might have been hoped—nay, we had a right to expect—that the people of the loyal States engaged in a common effort to preserve their Government and all that is dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretched local jealousies, and sympathized with all their loyal fellow citizens, wherever resident within the borders of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present Rebellion was in such jealousies encouraged for wicked purposes by unscrupulous politicians.—The men who for any purpose now continue to encourage them, ought to be held as public enemies—enemies of our union and our peace, and should be treated as such. Common feelings—common sympathies—are the necessary foundations of a common free Government.

I am proud to say that the people of Pennsylvania feel every blow at any of her sister States, as an assault upon themselves, and give to them all that hearty good will, the expression of which is sometimes more important under the infliction of calamity than mere material aid.

It is unnecessary to refer to the approach of the rebel army up the Shenadoah Valley on the third day of July last—to the defeat of Gen. Wallace on the Monocacy, their approach to and the threatening of the Capital, or to their destruction of property and pillage of the counties of Maryland lying on the border. These events have passed into history and the responsibilities will be settled by the judgment of the people.

At that time, a call was made upon Pennsylvania for volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States and "to serve for one hundred days in the State of Pennsylvania and Maryland and at Washington and its vicinity." Notwithstanding the embarrassments which complicated the orders for their organization and muster, six regiments were enlisted and organized and a battalion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving the 29th day of July.

I desired that at least part of this force should be confined in their service to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application to the War Department, as the proposition did not meet their approbation it was rejected and the general order changed to include the States named and Washington and its vicinity.

No part of the rebel army at that time had come within the State. The people of the border counties were warned and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection. I was not officially informed of the movements of the Federal armies and of course not of the strategy of their commanders, but it was stated in the newspapers that the rebel army was closely pursued after it had crossed the Potomac and was retiring up the Valley of the Shenandoah. Repeated success of our troops were also announced and the people of this State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient Federal force had been thrown forward for its protection upon the line of the Potomac.

On Friday, the 29th of July, the rebel brigades of Johnston and M'Causland, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 mounted men, with six guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring Ford. They commenced crossing at ten o'clock, A. M., and marched directly on Mercersburg. There were but 45 men picked in that direction, under the command of Lieutenant M'Lean, U. S. A., and as the enemy succeeded in cutting the telegraph communication, which from that point had to pass west, by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to General Couch, by telegraph, who was then at Chambersburg. The head of this column reached Chambersburg at 3 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 30th.

The rebel brigades of Vaughn and Jackson, numbering about 3,000 mounted men, crossed the Potomac at about the same time, at or near Williamsport—part of the command advanced on Hagerstown—the main body moved on the road leading from Williamsport to Greencastle. Another rebel column of infantry and artillery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Sheppardstown, and moved towards Leitersburg. Gen. Averill, who commanded a force reduced to about 2,600 men, was at Hagerstown, and being threatened in front by Vaughn and Jackson, on his right by M'Causland and Johnston, who also threatened his rear, and his left by the column which crossed at Sheppardstown, he therefore fell back upon Greencastle.

Gen. Averill, it is understood, was under the orders of Gen. Hunter, but was kept as fully advised by Gen. Couch as was possible, of the enemy's movements on his right and to his rear.—Gen. Couch was in Chambersburg, where his entire force consisted of 60 infantry, 45 cavalry, and a section of a battery of artillery, in all, less than 150 men. The six companies of men enlisted for one hundred days remaining in the State, and two companies of cavalry had, under orders from Washington, (as I am unofficially informed,) joined Gen. Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until daylight, by the small force under Gen. Couch, during which time the Government stores and train were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the enemy commanding the town, and it was invested by the whole command of Johnson and M'Causland. At 7 o'clock, A. M., six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeny entered the town, followed by mounted men under Gillmore. The main force was in line of battle—a demand was made for 100,000 dollars in gold, or 500,000 dollars in Government funds, as ransom, and a number of citizens was arrested and held as hostages for its payment. No offer of money was made by the citizens of the town, and even if they had any intention of paying a ransom, no time was allowed, as the rebels commenced immediately to burn and pillage the town, disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm, and even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality. It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with Gen. Couch's small force, to defend it.—Gen. Couch withdrew his command, and did not himself leave until the enemy were actually in the town. Gen. Averill's command being within nine miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made during the night to communicate with him. In the mean time, the small force of Gen. Couch had the enemy at bay. Gen. Averill marched on Chambersburg, but did not arrive until after the town was burned and the enemy had retired. He pursued and overtook them at M'Connellsburg, in Fulton county, in time to save that place from pillage and destruction. He promptly engaged and defeated them, driving them to Hancock and across the Potomac.

I commend the houseless and ruined people of Chambersburg to the liberal benevolence of the Legislature, and suggest that a suitable appropriation be made for their relief. Similar charity has been heretofore exercised in the case of an accidental and destructive fire at Pittsburg, and I cannot doubt the disposition of the Legislature on the present occasion.

On the fifth day of this month a large rebel army was in Maryland and at various points on the Potomac as far west as New Creek, and as there was no adequate force within the State I deemed it my duty on that day to call for Thirty Thousand Volunteer Militia, for domestic protection. They will be armed, transported and supplied by the United States, but, as no provision is made for their payment, it will be necessary, should you approve my action, to make an appropriation for that purpose.

[Here follows correspondence between the Governor's of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the President and War Department at Washington. The Governors ask for authority to raise a Volunteer force to be employed in the defence of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Secretary of War could not grant the authority.]

In each of the three years, 1862, 1863 and 1864, it has been found necessary to call the State militia for the defence of the State, and this has been done with the assent and assistance of the General Government. From the want of organization, we have been obliged to rely exclusively on the volunteer militia, and with few exceptions to organize them anew for each occasion. This has caused confusion and loss of valuable time, and has resulted in sending to the field bodies of men in a great measure undisciplined. The militia bill passed at the last session is I think for ordinary times the best militia law we have ever had; but under the existing extraordinary circumstances it seems to require modifications. I suggest that the assessors be directed to make an immediate enrollment, classifying the militia as may be thought best; that the officers be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation approved by him, of a board of examination, composed of three Major Generals for each division, of whom the Major General of the divition shall be one, the other two be designated by the Governor, from adjoining divisions, or in such other mode as the Legislature may think fit; that in all cases the officers shall be selected by preference from officers and men who have been in service, and shall have been honorably discharged by the United States, and that effectual provision be made for drafting the militia when required. The recommendation in regard to appointments is made to avoid the angry dissensions, and, too often, political jealousies which divide military organizations by the election of officers, and secure the services of the most deserving and competent men.

The election of officers in the volunteer forces in the field has been found to be injurious to the service, while promotions by seniority, and appointments of meritorious privates has produced harmony and stimulated to faithfulness. In the enlistment of new organizations the plan adopted of granting authority to officers to recruit companies has been found to be the best policy. I also recommend that the governor be authorized to form (either by acceptance of volunteers or by draft in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient) a special corps of militia to consist in due proportion of Cavalry, Artillery and infantry, o be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments to be styled "Minute Men, who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years—who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct, who shall be clothed, armed and equiped by the State, and paid when assembled for drill or called into service, and who shall at all times be liable to be called into immediate service for the defence of the State independently of the remainder of the militia.

As this force would be subject to sudden calls, the larger part of it should be organized in the counties lying on our extreme border, and as the people of these counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it should be raised and to save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State and the subsistence and pay in going to and from the border.

A body of men so organized, will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and incursions. The expenses of clothing, arming and equipping such a force cannot be correctly assertained, but the Quartermaster-General has been directed to make approximate estimates for your information, which will be independent of pay and subsistence. The State should provide at least six four-gun bosteries of field artillery with all the modern improvements.

The suggestion has been frequently made by unreflecting persons that the State should raise a force and keep it permanently in the field for her defence. Apart from other considerations, it is to be observed that the expenses of such a measure would be quite beyond the present ability of the State.

To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments would involve an expenditure of more than fifteen millions of dollars, and any smaller force would be inadequate. The plan which I have proposed would, I think, give to the State efficient protection, and if the Legislature should think fit to adopt it, the expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise.

Having an organized force under the control of the authorities of the State, and mustered into service for domestic protection, we would not as heretofore, lose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the National Government, when it became necessary to call it into the field. When thoroughly organized, it should be in all its appointments an army which could be increased by draft made from our enrolled and classified citizens.

The plan which I have above suggested is the result of reflection and experience which I have had during the last three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration. Of the purpose of providing for effectual defence of the State, I of course cannot doubt your approval. If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan more efficient, and economical, than the one which I have herein proposed, it will give me pleasure to co-operate heartily in carrying it into effect.

In accordance with the act of May 4, 1854, I have appointed for the Eastern Armies Col. F. Jordan as Agent at Washington, and Lieut. Col. James Gilliland as Assistant Agent at that place; and also for the South Western Armies Lieut. Col. James Chamberlain as Agent at Nashville. These Agents are now actively engaged in the performance of their duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of them consists in the gratuitous collection of all claims by Pensylvania volunteers or their legal representatives in the State and National Governments. Volunteers having claims on either of these governments, can have them collected through these agents without expense, and thus be rescued from the extortions to which it is feared they have sometimes heretofore been subjected. Having received information from the agents of the State that our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the want of comforts and even necessaries, I have been recenly compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies mainly in kind for their relief, and it gives me pleasure to say that this appeal has been cheerfully responded to, as have been all my former appeals to the same end.

It seems impossible to exhaust the liberality of our generous people when the well being of our brave volunteers is in question. In my special message of 30th April last, I stated the circumstances attending the advance by banks and other corporations, of funds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863. In consequence the Legislature passed the act of 4th May, 1864, authorizing a loan for the purpose of refunding, with interest, the amount thus advanced, in case Congress should fail to make the necessary appropriation at its then current session. I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropriation.

The balance in the Treasury being found sufficient to re-imburse the funds so advanced, without unduly diminishing the Sinking Fund, I have deemed it advisable not to advertise for proposals for the loan, and recommed the passage of an act directing the payment to be made ont of the moneys in the Treasury.

As the omission of Congress to act on this subject involved an unprecedent disregard of the good of the National authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for procuring an appropriation at the next session of Congress.

The Revenue Bill passed at the late session has been found to be defective in several points, and I recommend a careful and immediate revision of it.

The Bounty Bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State, oppressive on the people. I therefore recommend a careful revision of it.

As the present session has been called for the consideration of matter of vital public importnce, I commend them to your earnest and exclusive attention.

A. G. CURTIN

The Attack on Cumberland.

The Cumberland *Alleghanian* has the following particulars of Rebel movements in that vicinity:

To this community the past week has been a season of intense excitement and apprehension.—It was known that a Rebel raiding force was operating in Pennsylvania, and it was deemed highly probable that, in returning to Virginia, they might strike for the upper fords of the Potomac. Hence, during the latter part of last week, all the roads leading into the town were strongly picketed, and ingress and egress prohibited. On Sunday morning it was assertained that they had captured and destroyed a portion of Chambersburg Pa., but had been finally driven out by General Averill's forces, and were retreating towards Maryland.—On Monday morning the excitement increased to such a degree that business was almost universally suspended, the business houses closed, and the merchants in many instances packed and removed their goods.

About noon the scouts reported that a heavy body of Rebel cavalry and mounted infantry was approaching the town upon the Baltimore turnpike, and was then distant but about six miles.—Gen. Kelley at once took the field in person and the troops stationed here were marched out the turnpike some two and a half miles. The enemy had formed his line of battle a short distance behind the residence of Jesse Hinkle, Esq., his troops holding the turnpike and his artillery posted in high positions in the neighborhood. As soon as our troops were formed into line, the Rebels opened a brisk fire, which was promptly replied to by our guns.

The battle opened about three o'clock, and the artillery firing, interspersed with an occasional volley of musketry continued until six, when the Rebels ceased firing, both sides occupying pretty much the same position as when the contest began. The dwelling, mill and barn of John Folck, Esq., were pretty much in range of our guns and were struck several times by shell. The barn was fired by an exploding shell, and was entirely destroyed with its contents, almost the entire products of the late harvest. The casualties were not very numerous. Forty or fifty, perhaps less, will probably cover the entire number of killed and wounded on both sides. Fatal injuries were sustained by only one of our gunners we believe, while the wounds received are not generally of a severe character. Two or three of the enemy are said to have been killed.

Our troops rested on their arms during the night, and in the morning it was discovered that the enemy had retreated, much to the relief of our citizens. The next point we hear of them is at Green Spring Run, where they captured and paroled Col. Stowe, and some eighty of his troops, who are hundred day men. The railroad battery of Captain Petrie was lying there, the engine attached to which received a shell in its boiler, thus becoming disabled. The battery is also said to have been considerably damaged. We have heard various estimates of the rebel force, but they are so extremely diverse and conflicting, that we cannot gather from them a clear idea of the number. Gens. McCausland and Rosser, with their brigades, are believed to have composed the force, though we have also heard it stated that General Bradley T. Johnson was with them. A considerable number of horses and cattle were taken from the farmers along their route in the lower part of the county.

Three citizens volunteer companies were organized to aid the regular military forces in repelling the invaders. They were placed under command of General Charles M. Truston, and were assigned to active duty upon some of the roads leading to the city. They were relieved on Tuesday, after it was known the enemy had retreated from the neighborhood.

The excitement here has not entirely subsided, and as yet ther is nothing like a general resumption of business. The pickets were driven in at Brady's mill, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last night, the telegraph wires cut, and the road is said to have been somewhat damaged.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Friday, Aug. 5.

An Interview with General Grant.

A gentleman of this city returned home this morning from City Point, Virginia, having visited the Army of the Potomac to distribute supplies for the soldiers which had been contributed by the congregation under his charge in Thirty-seventh street. After performing this duty, he made a tour of the camps, and paid his repects to General Grant. Of this interview he gives the following interesting account:

"I learned that the headquarters of the General were about a quarter of a mile from my own stopping place, and immediately repaired thither. To the person whom I met at the entrance I told my business, stating that I was a member of the committee appointed at the Grant meeting held in New York in June.

"'I think the General will be glad to see you,' said he; 'he is disengaged; go to him there under the fly.'

"I went at once and introduced myself to him. His address is remarkable. He has the faculty of putting everybody in his company immediately at ease, and at the same time never lowers himself. There is not a trace of the affectation that characterizes a man who has stepped into a rank which he feels to have added to his importance; and he is utterly destitute of vulgar familiarly of manner. He is a good representative of republican life in this country, where a man may take the place which his talent, taste and ability indicate, and yet be 'a man for a' that.'

"As soon as salusions had been exchanged I opened my business, referring to the great meeting held in Union Square in June, where I had the honor of speaking, as well as of signing the address which had been prepared and transmitted to him by the National Committee.

"'The sentiment of that meeting, General,' I remarked, 'was to uphold the Union cause and General Grant, even though we that same day had heard of a repulse.'

"'There is no danger of a permanent repulse,' he answered. 'Though seemingly we are taking a great deal of time, yet we are using up the rebel army faster than it can be replenished. It will take more time, but I am fully confident of the result.'

"'General,' I remarked, 'the people of New York now feel that there is one at the head of our armies in whom they can repose the fullest confidence.'

"'Yes,' he interrupted, 'there is a man in the West in whom they can repose the utmost confidence, General Sherman. He is an able upright, honorable, unambitious man. We lost another.

"Changing the subject, he asked me to make his apologies to the National Committee for neglecting to acknowledge their resolutions. 'I am glad of an opportunity of explaning why I have not returned a reply,' said he; 'I sent the resolutions immediately to Mrs. Grant, and they have not been returned.'

"The position of our army before Petersburg is one which gives us the advantage. Heretofore the enemy have had the inside, and been enabled to manage troops so as to secure all the faculties which that position affords. General Grant has now got that interior line, and can throw troops from one point to another, mass them, and employ them to the greatest advantage; and the rebel general cannot prevent him. General Lee has found his master.

"The attack on Petersburg last week, though failing to ensure a triumph, was by no means a serious disaster. The plans of the General commanding were such as to avert the possibility of any enfilading fire; but some of the subordinate generals failed to carry out their part of the programme. But for this omission on their part, Petersburg, it is safe to declare, would have been ours. It will be, yet; but at a sacrifice of more time.

"The conduct of the wounded colored soldiers exemplifies most admirably their fortitude and generosity. Men with severe wounds in the hips, thighs and legs made their way into camp, while every white man with a serious wound rode in an ambulence. On the day of the engagement before Petersburg I went upon the field with punch to refresh the men. I offered a cup to a wounded man. He declined it with thanks, saying: 'Give it to those men there who are crying for water.—They need it more than I do.'

"The colored men have won respect in the camps. I saw the evidence on every side. One day I observed an Irish soldier sitting on the stump of a tree teaching a colored man to read.—Another time I saw an Irishman riding in great haste, with a naked black boy of sixteen at his saddle-bow. 'What are you doing there?' he was asked.

"'Faith,' said he, 'I found him drowned in the river, and it is getting him out I have been after, and getting the water out of him and the life into him; and now I am hurrying to the surgeon to get him resuscíated, the darling, sure.'

"Only one man, in my hearing, spoke disrespectfully or unkindly of colored men, and he was a hundred-day man. The soldiers believe in them, and they have good reason for their faith.

"There is every reason for confidence in the operations of our army in Virginia. They are exhausting the enemy, maintaining their own ground, and encroaching on their adversaries. Their commander, too, is an earnest man, and believes in the work at which he is engaged."

OPERATIONS AGAINST MOBILE--DEFEAT OF REBELS BY GEN. AVERILL.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON,
August, 8, 9 P. M.

Major General Dix:

The following announcement of the successful operations against Mobile appears in the Richmond *Sentinel* of this date, and is transmitted by Major General Butler to the President:

HEADQUARTERS, MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER,
August 8, '64, 3 P. M (Received 7 P. M.)

To His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President United States:

The following is the official report taken from the Richmond *Sentinel*, August 8.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Major General.

"MOBILE, August 5th.

"*To Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:*

"Seventeen of the enemy's vessels—fourteen ships and three iron-clads passed Fort Morgan this morning. The Tecumseh, a Monitor, was sunk off Fort Morgan.

"The Tennessee surrendered, after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg and is a prisoner.

"The Selma was captured.

"The Gaines was beached near the hospital.

"The Morgan is safe and will try to run up to-night.

"The enemy's fleet has approached the city, and a monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

(Signed) "D. H. MAURY,
"Major General."

Good News from the Upper Potomac--Reported Victory of Gen. Averill over the Rebels.

Major General Sheridan has been assigned temporarily to the command of the forces in the Middle Military Division, consisting of the Departments of Washington, the Middle Department and the Departments of the Susquehanna and Northwest Virginia. He transmits the following intelligence:

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
HARPER'S FERRY, Va, Aug. 8—4.10 P. M.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, Chief-of-Staff;

Brigadier General Kelley reports that a scout has just arrived at New Creek, and reports that General Averill overtook the enemy near Moorefield yesterday and attacked him, capturing all of his artillery and five hundred prisoners. Nothing official has been received from Gen. Averill, however.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

REV. DR. BUCHANAN, (Episcopal) will preach in the Lutheran Church next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock.

General Averill's Victory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The *Star* says that the authorities here have the most gratifying information of the victory obtained by General Averill on Sunday last, at Moorfield, West Virginia, over the Rebel forces under Generals McCausland and Johnson, that recently burned Chambersburg. Averill overtook them at Moorfield, attacked and utterly routed them, capturing between five and six hundred prisoners, including General Johnson (who subsequently escaped) and his whole staff, with their headquarters colors. He also took all the Rebel artillery, trains and colors, and a large quantity of small arms. McCausland himself barely escaped by flying into the mountains. Averill pursued the scattered remnant of the Rebel force for twenty-five miles, capturing many of the fugitives. His entire loss in killed is seven men.

New Advertisements.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificate of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deduction for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any saving bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent, U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for the deposits.—The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA,

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Aug. 12, 1864-3m.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENNA.
CHAMBERSBURG, August 8, 1864.

The Board of Enrollment of the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania will hold daily sessions at Chambersburg, commencing on Monday, the 15th inst., for the revision and correction of the lists of persons enrolled as liable to do military duty.

Persons who may be improperly enrolled on account of *alienage, non-residence, unsuitableness of age, manifest permanent physical disability, or having served two years in the present war,* are invited to appear, prove their non-liability and have their names stricken from the lists.

Persons contemplating making application to have their names stricken off for any of the foregoing reasons, had better address a letter of inquiry to the Board of Enrollment, for the purpose of ascertaining the proofs that will be required before making personal application. All letters must state the township and county in which the writer is enrolled.

The Board will thank citizens for information of persons improperly omitted from the enrollment, as well as for the names of such as have become twenty years of age or have filed a declaration of intention to become naturalized.

Every man in the District liable to do military duty is personally interested in having the names of all persons not so liable stricken from the lists; whilst it is equally his duty and interest to see that none, properly liable to do military duty escape enrollment.

It is the duty of all citizens to see that delinquent drafted men are arrested and brought before the Board of Enrollment. Each Borough and Township is charged with the duty of furnishing its *full quota.* Drafted men heretofore delinquent who report themselves *at once* will not be regarded as deserters; but allowed to furnish substitutes or pay commutation, if not exempted by the Board.—In these cases, the township *may yet obtain credit by prompt action.*

Citizens of sub-districts whose burdens have been increased by the failure of large numbers of drafted men to report, are assured that the draft will be enforced in every part of the District.

GEO. EYSTER,
Aug. 12,'64-3t. Capt, & Pro. Mar., 16th Dist., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE!

The subscriber will sell at his late residence, in Bedford township,

On Monday, the 15th Day of August, inst.,

the following personal property, viz:

THREE MARES, TWO COLTS,
THREE MILK COWS, THREE BEEF CATTLE,
With YOUNG CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS.
Also,
ONE FARM WAGON,
HORSE GEARS,
A SET OF YANKEE HARNESS,
PLOUGHS, HARROWS,
And a general assortment of farm implements.

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Comprising Bedsteads & Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Stoves, and a variety of other articles that will be exhibited on day of sale.

He will also sell a fine lot of HAY by the ton. Also WHEAT and RYE by the bushel.

TERMS—All sums under $5 cash, and on all sums over that amount a credit of Six Months will be given. Notes with approved security will be required.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JACOB REIGART.

JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.
Aug. 12, 1864-1t.

PUBLIC SALE
Of Personal Property!

THE subscriper will sell at public sale at his residence, two miles and a half from Bedford on the Hollidaysburg road,

On SATURDAY, 20th of August, inst.,

ONE GRAY TELEGRAPH MARE, five years old,
ONE COLT, two years old,
TWO COWS, one fresh milk with calf,
THREE HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE,
FIVE HEAD OF SHEEP,
TWO HIVES OF BEES,
ONE FINE HOG,
ONE TWO HORSE WAGON,
And other articles too numerous to particularize.

NATHANIEL SMITH

Aug. 12, 1864-2t.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

☞ Read the new advertisements.

☞ We have added twenty-four to our circulation this week.

Taken Prisoner.—Joseph Ferguson, Jr., of Co. D, 138th Regt., was taken prisoner at Monocacy Bridge, July 9th. He wrote to his father a few days after that he is well.

Campmeeting,—Will be held on Bedford Circuit, near one mile from Bloody Run Borough, near the spring on the plank road, commencing August 19th, and continuing until August 25th. W.

To the Editor of the Bedford Inquirer:

Dear Sir—Thomas G. Wright and his two sons, while mowing a meadow last week, killed in St. Clair Twp. 117 copperhead snakes, old and young.

Pleasantville, Aug. 5, 1864.

St. Clair has long enjoyed a bad fame for its venomous copperheads, and we hope this wholesale slaughter, is an omen that indicates a more sweeping destruction in October and November next.

The Normal School opened Monday last. The attendance is larger than last year, notwithstanding the unsettled condition our county has been in for the past few weeks, from apprehensions of rebel raids. Sixty were present on Tuesday, about double the number in attendance the second day last year. We dropped in on Wednesday, and found the exercises very interesting. The instructors were clear, pretty thorough, ann spirited in their manner of conducting the recitations. The pupils were all attention, and appeared as though they had come to make the best use of their time.

The fears of a rebel raid are over for the present. Last Friday and Saturday there was some commotion. The merchants of Bloody Run removed most of their stock. And some of the hotel keepers in this place emptied out their cellars, and if they stay emptied we don't believe the community will suffer much detriment. Business is resumed and affairs move on as usual. A number of arrests of persons, charged with being spies, have been made within a week. Our county has been visited—lately by a great many "suspicious" persons, who were without doubt emissaries of J. Davis. A fact suggestive of their neighborly intentions to follow up the visit in force.

What the Copperheads think of it.—A subscriber at Coildale writes among other things, that, "The other day I was somewhat amused at the remarks ot some of the Copperheads of this townsphip. A few of the leaders were assembled together and were amusing themselves very much about the new paper to be started in Bedford. They thought it would be a great hurt to the success of the Union party, and would add greatly to the Copperhead party," &c., &c.

If anybody doubts, what the 'party' spoken of above, expects to accomplish by the "new paper," let them take notice of the public printing they are already giving to it. Who believes they will build up and sustain a paper that will add strength to the Union cause?

Apologetic.—The illness of three of our hands during part of the last two weeks, has made it impossible to get our paper out in time for all the mails. We have all worked early and late in order to prevent a failure. We are fully alive to the importance of always being up to time, and neglect nothing that we can do to accomplish it. We have had difficulties to encounter in organizing and putting in working order our office. Our subscribers will be glad to know that we have overcome some of these difficulties. Within three months three new apprentices in our office have learned to become quite expert and correct type setters, they can now be *depended* on for doing more and better work, than boys their years and experience usually do. Our edition is now so large (1200) that the press-work is a very *serious* difficulty to overcome. Our press has not worked well and it has taken more than three days in the week, to run off both sides of the Inquirer. We have ourself learned to do press-work and can now in an "emergency" do very good pressing.—Week before last we did the press work for more than half of our edition. In a very short time, we expect the *press* difficulty will be removed. In the meantime, until the cylinder power press comes, as our force is now pretty strong, we hope our subscribers will have no occasion for disappointment in the regular receipt of their paper.

Official Returns of the Special Election of Tuesday.

From the returns below, it looks as though the people of Bedford County are making up their minds that democracy, as it exists here, is a sham and a delusion. It is a step, and an important one, in the great political revolution going on over the country. If the people of this county are influenced by convictions, they will not rest until they have effectually broken the thraldom of the spurious democracy.

	Amendment For First	Amendment Against	Amendment For Second	Amendment Against	Amendment For Third	Amendment Against
Bedford Borough,	89	76	90	74	87	73
Bedford township,	117	163	114	163	114	163
Bloody Run Borough,	55	9	55	9	55	9
Broad Top Township,	105	4	105	6	104	6
Colerain,	69	128	69	128	69	128
Cumberland Valley,	32	92	32	92	30	92
Harrison,	61	43	61	43	61	43
Hopewell,	98	8	96	8	97	8
Juniata,	54	136	54	136	54	136
Liberty,	58	91	58	90	56	92
Londonderry,	44	73	44	73	44	73
Monroe,	134	91	134	91	134	91
Napier,	118	120	117	121	118	119
East Providence,	132	21	132	21	132	21
West Providence,	94	23	94	23	94	23
St. Clair,	168	176	170	176	169	175
Schellsburg Borough,	23	45	23	45	23	45
Snake Spring,	43	52	40	49	40	48
Southampton,	36	165	35	162	34	164
Union,	129	105	124	107	125	108
Middle Woodbury,	176	8	176	8	175	8
South Woodbury,	85	65	83	66	83	66
	1822	1696	1906	1691	1898	1697

Browns Bronchial Troches. A depot in London for the sale of these lozengers, which have been so long in use in America for relieving Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Throat disorders, and affections of the Lungs. *Liverpool Post.*

DIED.

George W. Harbaugh died July 11th, 1864, from a wound received in front of Petersburg, Va., on the 18th of June, aged 28 years and 4 months.

He fell while gallantly defending the flag of his regiment as a guard to the Color Sergeant, a post to which he had been assigned a few weeks previous to the advance of the army. When death in any form enters and takes away one from the family circle, it is accompanied with sadness and sorrow. Yet amidst all it is a great pleasure to be privileged to perform for the departed one the last duties of the dying hour. The subject of this notice was not thus surrounded in his last moments. No affectionate mother, or loving wife or sister, was near to wipe away the last tear or close the eyelids. Perhaps it was done by some companion in arms, who passed through the terrible conflict unharmed. He fell in the discharge of his duty, not counting his life dear unto him when his country demanded the sacrifice. He fills a soldier's grave in companionship with many a comrade who fell with him on that memorable day. God bless the sorrowing family. K. W.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY from 16 to 18 years old wanted at this office to learn the art of printing. Apply at once.

tf.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From Petersburg—Casualties in the 110th Regt. Penna. Vols.

Camp Near Petersburg, Va.,
July, 31st, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—Having a few leisure moments I shall employ them in giving you a short account of our few last days proceedings.

On the 26th we received orders to move, and by five P. M., our corps was in motion, moving rapidly in the direction of Point of Rocks, on the James River. We arrived there by daylight in the morning, crossed to the north side and halted for a short time. Soon the 99th Regt. P. V., and ours were sent forward and deployed as skirmishers. Shots were exchanged on our extreme right and in a few minutes the firing became general along the entire line.

The enemy were strongly posted in the edge of large woods, their line running parallel with a road where they had a battery of four 20 pound Parrott guns posted.

On our left they had works thrown up, and just in our front the road was just sunken enough to afford them ample protection from our musketry.

Companies A, B, C, and D, were deployed to the right of the 99th, and there it was that the loss was the heaviest.

I will furnish you a list of the casualties in Company C. Sergt. Ambrose K. Taylor, and George W. Maxwell, killed. Lieut. Chas. Copelin, Sergt. James C. Bell, John N. Davis, Daniel H. Bowman, John Lockman, Jacob Meminger, John Atwell, Geo. Bard, Jonathan Sutten, Samuel H. Smith, and Jas. Irwin, wounded. Companies A and B. lost heavily. Co. B lost three Sergeants killed. I am unable to furnish a list of all the casualties of this regiment.

On the night of the 28th we recrossed the James, and marched back to the front of Petersburg, where we arrived by daylight and lay in the hot sun until evening, when the Third Division (ours) relieved a division in front. Our regiment was posted on Colonel Ohave's plantation. The rebels shelled us almost all the time during our stay, but luckily no one was hurt belonging to the regiment. On the morning of the 29th, General Burnside's Corps made a charge to our left. Some of the Fifth Corps had undermined one of the rebel forts and it was blown up as a signal for opening the ball. In a few minutes the artillery and mortars were engaged along our entire line.

Toward noon the firing somewhat ceased and by evening everything was as quiet as usual. After dark we were releived from the front and moved to the rear into our former camp. We expect to be paid in a few days, if nothing unforseen should intervene. We have not had any rain for some time, and the weather is very warm.

Samuel B. Schwartz,
Co. C, 110th Regt. P. V.

Army of the Potomac, Near Petersburg, Va.,
July 7th, 1864.

Dear Editor:—Perhaps a few lines from this part of the field of mars may not be unwelcome to your numerous readers. The citizens of your quiet town, no doubt, look anxiously for news from their numerous friends in the army. For more than two months this Army of the Potomac has been very busily engaged. Marching and fighting has been our daily occupation, since crossing the Rapidan. Perhaps never in the memory of man have so many events, fraught with so much interest, transpired in so brief a period of time. The sound of cannon, or the rattle of small arms has greeted our ears almost daily. While our infantry have been weaving garlands for their brows, the cavalry corps haven't been idle. The graves of their dead, mark their pathway from the Rapidan to within one and a half miles of that city around which so much interest is now concentrated. Having full confidence in their gallant leader, Sheridan, they consider themselves almost invincible and licensed to go where they will. They have become a terror to "Southern Railroads," and Hampton and Fitz Lee have learned to their cost, that "Sheridan's Raiders" know how to fight as well as raid. After participating in the battles of the wildernes for several days after crossing the Rapidan, this Corps turned the right of Lee's army, and after burning his supplies, tearing up his railroads, and cutting his communications, on the 13th of May, we found ourselves 1½ miles from Richmond, and inside the first line of fortifications around the city. The rebel cavalry disputed every step of our way, and when at Richmond they met our advance at Yellow Tavern, while their infantry pitched into our Division (Gregg's) in the rear, and while yet inside their fortifications, our gallant First Division charged and routed them on the advance, while Gen. Gregg politely informed them that he had no objections to permitting the citizens of Richmond to hear the music of his cannon, and that he would take his own time in leaving their fortifications. The rebel General Stuart fell. For awhile the "Johnies" were on all sides of us, right and left, front and rear, their iron hail, shot and shell, came whistling around our ears like rain. Many of our comrades were left behind, or found graves around the rebel city. From Richmond we wended our way to the Peninsula, and crossing the Chickahominy and Pamunkey, rejoined the army near Hanover. Remaining with the army sometime, we were engaged in the several fights and skirmishes on the Peninsula, until the 8th or 9th of June, when our First and Second Divisions started on a raid towards Gordonsville, en route, for the Richmond papers said "no one knew where." Near Lousia Court House, the whole rebel cavalry corps attacked us, whom we repulsed after a severe engagement. Tearing up the railroad for several miles we returned to the White House, where we found awaiting us a large wagon train, which we were to escort to the James, no easy task, in the then existing state of affairs. The entire cavalry force were hovering around it like hungry vultures. By fighting and manuveoring the train was brought to within a few miles of the James River, and Charles City Court House. On Friday, June 24th, the First Division taking the advance, the Second, Gen. Gregg's, was to hold the only remaining road which led to Richmond. A few miles from the train we met the enemy apparently in heavy force. For some time neither party made any demonstration, when the rebels learning that only one Division opposed them, attacked us with their whole cavalry corps. Then followed one of the severest cavalry fights, said to have ever been experienced by any portion of this corps. Charge upon charge was given and received, though four times our number they were hurled back with terrible slaughter. For two hours the contest raged, until out-numbered, overpowered, and flanked right and left, our Division for the first time we believe, since its existence, was forced to retire, disputing with our force, every foot of ground we trod. A few days sufficed to transport train and corps to the southern banks of the James river. Engaged in active operations a few days, we have gone into camp to rest our faithful, but weary horses. Though we expect to rest but a very few days, men and horses will again be ready for the saddle and the march when the Bugle calls. The weather has been very warm for some time and the dust in field and road is almost suffocating. From all appearances this army have not yet finished their summers campaign, but have yet deeds to perform, which will be celebrated in story and in song, long after the actors have passed from earth. Victory is now hovering around our starry banners, and we believe that under our gallant leader, Gen. Grant, complete and triumphant success will eventually reward all our efforts and toil. We hope that Pennsylvania and Maryland may not again be polluted by the rebel horde, as now threatened. Trusting to your kindness for forgiveness for this intrusion, I am,

Very respectfully, your obd't servt,
So. D. Feight.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR AUGUST TERM, 5TH MONDAY, 29TH DAY A. D., 1864.

1. Robert Taylor, Foreman, Farmer, Napier twp.; 2 Philip Cuppett, farmer, Napier twp.; 3. George Baughman, farmer, W. Providence twp.; 4. Jacob C. Devore, farmer, Harrison twp.; 5. A. J. Pennell, inn keeper, Colerain twp.; 6. Franklin Donahoe, farmer, Southampton twp; 7. David Kochenderfer, farmer, S. Woodberry twp.; 8. John Dasher, farmer, Hopewell, twp.; 9. Abraham Bennett, farmer, Southampton twp.; 10. Alexander Gump, farmer, Cumberland Valley twp.; 11. John Hershbarger, farmer, St. Clair.; 12. Daniel Barley, farmer, S. Woodberry twp.; 13. Geo. W. Hoover, farmer, Harrison twp.; 14. David Lewis, farmer, Union twp.; 15. Levi Carpenter, farmer, Londonderry twp.; 16. Sebastian Kegg, farmer, W. Providence twp.; 17. Henry Egolf, farmer, Napier twp.; 18. Peter Dewalt, cooper, Schellsburg boro.; 19. Henry Koons, farmer, Bedford twp.; 20. George Zimmers, farmer, Bedford twp.; 21. Thomas B. Wisegarver, farmer, St. Clair twp.; 22. John S. Ritchey, farmer, Bedford twp.; 23. Jacob Fetter, farmer Bedford twp.; 24. John Watson, farmer, Monroe twp.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

1. Jacob Kauffman, farmer, Union twp.; 2. Hubert Otto, farmer, Napier twp.; 3. William Werly, farmer, Cumb. Valley twp.; 4. Jacob Feightner, farmer, Juniata twp.; 5. Emanuel Beegle, farmer, Colerain twp.; 6. Henry Rose, farmer, Cumb. Valley, twp.; 7. Geo. Vickroy, farmer, St. Clair twp.; 8. Geo. F. Steel, farmer, Hopewell twp.; 9. James Hammond, farmer, Bedford twp.; 10. Samuel R. Hare, farmer, M. Woodberry twp.; 11. Michael Ritchey farmer, E. Providence twp.; 12. Daniel K. Barley, farmer, M. Woodberry twp.; 13. Saml. James, farmer, Colerain twp.; 14. Daniel Boyer, farmer, Union twp.; 15. W. Ingard farmer, Colerain twp.; 16. Samuel Feather, farmer, Colerain twp.; 17. Sam'l Bolinger, farmer, Liberty twp.; 18. Joel Diehl, farmer, Snake Spring twp.; 19. C. Myers, farmer, E. Providence twp.; 20. M. Deihl, farmer, Bedford twp.; 21. S. Burket, farmer, Union twp.; 22. John Border, gunsmith, Bedford boro.; 23. G. Fluck, far-mer, Liberty twp.; 24. John B. Fluck, farmer, Hopewell twp.; 25. J. Burket, farmer, Union twp.; 26. J. Stoler, farmer, Liberty twp.; 27. Josiah Miller, farmer, Londonderry twp.; 28. Emanuel Sharer, farmer, Monroe twp.; 29. Jesse Wright, farmer, Broad Top twp.; 30. Philip Clingerman, farmer, Southampton twp.; 31. Daniel Stoler, farmer, Liberty twp.; 32. Joseph B. Noble farmer, S. Woodberry twp.; 33. Philip Snider, farmer, Monroe twp.; 34. Henry Wertz, farmer, Harrison twp.; 35. Job Blackburn, farmer, Napier twp.; 36. Jacob B. Mock, farmer, St. Clair twp.; 37. Jonathan Feightner, farmer, Londonderry twp.; 38. James Carboy, farmer Bedford boro.

Drawn and Certified at the Commissioners' Office, May 3d, A. D. 1864.

JOHN G. FISHER.
Clerk.

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT AUGUST TERM, 1864; (29th day.)

Hetty Miller vs. Samuel Smith; Thos. Keating vs. Directors of the Poor; Geo. Snyder vs. Adolphus Ake et. al. Jacob Oster vs. Henderson & Sleek; Susannah Sharks vs. Fred. Davis. O. E. SHANNON,
August 5, 1864. Pro.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday the 30th day of August next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

Administration accounts of George G. Gilson, Executor of the last will and testament of Eli Fluck, of Hopewell twp., dec'd.

The account of John Nycum, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Leonard Nycum, late of Monroe twp., dec'd, and trustee for the sale of the real estate of said dec'd.

The account of David Ritchey Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Ritchey, late of West Providence twp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Mock, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Mock, late of Union twp., dec'd.

The account of Valentine Steckman, Guardian of John B. Steckman, one of the sons of George Steckman dec'd.

The account of Maria Metz late of Broad Top twp., dec'd, who was administrator of George Metz, late of same place dec'd.

The Administration account of Abraham H. Hall, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Stineman, late of Union twp., dec'd.

The account of Amos Grass and John B. Hardinger, Administrators of Daniel Houck, late of Cumb. Valley twp., deceased.

The account of Joseph E. Long, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chatties, rights and credits, which were of Daniel B. Long, late of Stonerstown, Liberty twp., dec'd.

Administration account of Lewis Anderson, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits which are of Elizabeth Anderson, late of Broad Top twp., dec'd.

Account of George Baughman, Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Rollar, late of W. Providence twp., dec'd.

Account of James C. Devore, John C. Vickroy, and Jacob C. Devore, Executors of the last will and testament of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry twp., dec'd.

Final account of Simon Brumbaugh, Administrator of all and singular, the good and chattels, rights and credits which were of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry twp., dec'd.

Supplemental account of Jno. Mattingly, Esq.; Executor of the last will &c. of Charles Hoyman, late of Londonderry twp., dec'd.

Account of S. L. Russell, Executor of the last will and testament of John Shreeve, late of Monroe twp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas Ritchey, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Ritchey, late of W. Providence twp., dec'd.

The Administration account of Thomas Imler, Administrator of the Estate of William Stufft, late of Union twp., Bedford county, dec'd.

Account of Geo. Bortz, Guardian of the Estate of Wm. Henry Koons, Adam Francis Koons, and John Thomas Koons, minor children of Geo. W. Koons, late of Colerain twp., dec'd.

The final account of A. B. Bunn, Esq., Executor of the last will of Philip Snrader, late of St. Clair twp., dec'd.

The account of A. B. Bunn, Esq., Executor of the last will of Elias Rodgers, late of Napier twp., dec'd.

The Guardianship account of Lewis A. Turner, Guardian of Margaret Turner,

The account of Eve Beegle, Executrix and William. S. Beegle Executor of the last will &c., of Solomon Beegle, late of Rainsburg boro., dec'd.

The account of John Mower, Esq., Guardian of Mary Virginia Tate, minor child of Wm. Tate dec'd.

Baughman, Gump & Co.,

BLOODY RUN, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!

Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys remaining in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., Administrator of the estate of William Keeffe, deceased, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, THE 23d DAY OF AUGUST, inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested are requested to attend, as this will be the last notice to persons having claims upon the fund.

JOHN P. REED,
Aug. 12, 1864-2t. Auditor.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair township, about the first of June, one stray HEIFER with white back and blue sides. No other marks. Supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH FERGUSON.
Aug. 12-3t*

HOUSE WANTED.—The advertiser wants to rent a House, or part of a House, in or near the Borough of Bedford, convenient for a family of five or six persons. A fair price will be paid. For further particulars inquire at the office of this paper.

Bedford, Aug. 12, 1864-tf.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. W. Dickerson, Principal.
H. W. Fisher, Assistant Principal.

THE COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL will begin in Bedford, on Monday, August 8th. Arrangements have been made to offer the Teachers of the County the best possible advantages.

BOARDING, $2,25 per Week.

Teachers will be charged a Tuition fee, barely enough to defray necessary expenses. Others will be charged from $5,00 to $6,00, according to branches pursued.

June 24, 1864-tf.

WANTED,

TEAMS to haul LUMBER to Bedford, &c. For particulars call at my residence, or at Reed's & Schell's Banking House. THOS. C. GARRETT.
jy.29,'64-3m* Bedford, July 23 1864.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Bedford Borough for the year 1863. John Border Treasurer in account with the Borough of Bedford for the year 1863.

DRS.	
Balance due Borough at last settlement	$23 32
Recieved from H. Nichodemus Collector on duplicate of 1861.	$50 60
Recieved from H. Nichodemus Collector on duplicate of 1862.	$393 00
Recieved from J. A. Henderson on duplicate of 1860	$147 22
Recieved from A. J. Sansom Weigh Master.	$26 32
Recieved from John Boor Weigh Master.	$16 20
Recieved from H. Nichodemus Collector for 1863.	$240 06
Total.	$902 72
CR.	
Paid Robert Montgomery for mending wheelbarrow.	$00 50
Paid James A. Henderson, for hauling dirt, &c.	$ 64 50
Paid W. F. Man on order for cleaning street.	$ 18 31½
Paid Patrick Walls for hauling dirt.	$ 3 31
Paid Danl. Border cleaning town clock.	$ 21 50
Paid Shuck & Bagley cleaning hose.	$ 4 00
Paid Sundry persons acting night watch.	$ 61 92
Paid Levi Agnew Water Master, &c.	$ 64 48
Paid John Minnich fixing engine house.	$ 6 00
Paid James Corboy carting dirt.	$ 13 12
Paid Walter Brown carting dirt.	$ 4 25
Paid G. H. Spang Esq., services in Commonwealth against Barclay.	$ 10 00
Paid O. E. Shannon Esq., services in Commonwealth against Barclay.	$ 10 00
Wm. Hartley hydrants & freight.	$ 41 03
	$ 322 02½
Paid J. R. Durborrow Printing.	$ 8 00
Paid B. F. Meyers Printing.	$ 22 50
Paid Adam Weaverling Lumber.	$ 22 32
Paid Micheal Windal Shingles.	$ 15 00
Paid John R. Jordan work on Hay scales.	$ 32 97
Paid N. J. Lyons auditing Borough account.	$ 3 0
Paid Lewis Saupp auditing Borough account.	$ 3 000
Paid J. A. Henderson salary as High Constable &c.	$ 81 50
Paid John Palmer Salary as clerk.	$ 23 00
Paid J. S. Diehl salary as High Constable.	$ 20 00
Paid John Border salary as Treasurer.	$ 20,00
Paid on orders of W. F. Mann for work done on Richard street.	$ 310 82
Total.	$ 884 03½
Balance due Borough.	1864.
Statement of money due Bedford Borough May 7th 1864.	
Due from H. Nichodemus collector.	$ 194 99
Due from John Boor Weigh Master.	$ 99 45
On the above exonerations are to be deducted	$ 294 44

The undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Bedford do hereby certify that in pursuance of Assembly in such case made and provided, met at the office of U. H. Akers in said Borough and audit and adjust the accounts between John Border Treasurer of the Borough and said Borough as contained in the foregoing statement.

Witness our hands this 8th day of July 1864.

Lewis Saupp.
D. W. Kauffman.
U. H. Akers.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption **Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than **Ten Millions a Week.**

Subscriptions will be received by

All National banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

May 13, 1864-4m.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, Pa..

WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County. and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.

Bedford, June 24, 1864.

THE BEDFORD HOUSE,

AT HOPEWELL,

BY HARRY DROLLINGER,

EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.

Hopewell, July 29, 1864 tf.

Estrays.

TWO stray heifers of a dark red color, came to the premises of the subscriber, on the 11th of July, in West Providence township, near Juniata crossing.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

August 5th, 1864.—3t. JOHN BUCK.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
Have more respectable people to vouch for them
Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.

Truly your friend,
Thomas B. Florence.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
John B. Wickersham.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, Julius Lee.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times; been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. Winter, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson;—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. Herman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of **"C. M. Jackson"** is on the **Wrapper** of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory.

No. 631 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

N. B. We have discontinued the manufacture of the small or 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle, on account of its size being much the cheaper to the consumer. See that "Price One Dollar," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

NEW GOODS

AT

OAK HALL!

BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOS, BALORAL S AND GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS, &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS!

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &.

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C,

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. Mann, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles.

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.

Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

CHEAP CORNER!

FARQUHAR'S

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED!

WE are now receiving at *"Cheap Corner,"* a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

Call and examine our stock of

CALICOES BALMORALS
DELAINS, HOOP-SKIRTS,
ALAPACAS RIBBONS,
SHAWLS, CUFFS & COLLARS,
HATS, HEAD NETS,
VAILS, COMBS,
HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS.

GENTLEMEN,

Come and see our assortment of

COTTONADES, COATS,
JEANS, PANTS,
SATINETTS, VESTS,
CASSIMERES, BOOTS
CLOTHS, GAITERS,
LINENS, SUSPENDERS,
MUSLINS, SHIRTS,
DRILLS, NE'K TIES

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
SPICES,
ALL KINDS.

Tobacco and Segars.

Congress, Flounder, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Segars.

☞ Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864-tf.

NEW GOODS

AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

Call and See Them.

June 10, 1864-tf.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, Bedford Township, on the 1st of June inst.

TWO MULES;

One a Bay, with white spot on the right side of the throat—blind of the left eye, and supposed to be about six years old. The other, Dun colored, with ring-bone on right hind foot, and the letters "U.S." branded on the right shoulder and the letter "C" branded on the left shoulder, supposed To be about seven years old. No other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

June 10'64-3t. WILLIAM FETTER.

News and Other Items.

A Young Lady, if a visitor knocks at the front door, will sometimes send word "engaged" though she never had an offer in her life.

The total quota of New York state under the last call for half a million is 89,318.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 22d inst. says: "We believe the Democratic party will nominate a peace candidate (at Chicago), and that his nomination will probably wind up active hostilities, if not end the war."

To prevent steers from jumping fences, clip off the eyelashes of the under lids with a pair of scissors and the ability to jump, is as effectually destroyed as Sampson's power was by the loss of his locks. The animal will not attempt a fence until the eyelashes are grown again.

New York is fuller than ever of refugees and cowardly southerners, most of them rebels but with no stomach for powder and ball. They fill the hotels and boarding houses, keep up rents, speculate in gold (a favorite form of helping their brethren at home), swell the enrollment roll but do nothing to fill the quotas, and in every way that they have the courage for give aid and comfort to the rebel cause.

On Wednesday evening, July 20, the air in the vicinity of Ogdensburg was filled with ashes, and for some time had the appearance of a light snow storm. The wind at the time was blowing from the northwest, and they must have come from miles away in Canada. About nightfall dense clouds of smoke passed over the town, indicating that heavy fires were raging in the forest on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence.

You would not take me for twenty?" said a nice girl to her partner, while dancing, a few evenings ago; "what would you take me for?"—"for better or for worse," he replied.

An old bachelor says if a young lady has a purse with two ends—silver in one, and gold in the other—she is sure to open the gold end first.

"Gentle Women Ever Kind."—Dr. Kane relates that when, one day, worn out with fatigue, he turned into an Esquimaux hut to get a little sleep, the good-natured hostess of the wigwam covered him up with some of her own habiliments, and gave him her baby for a pillow.

Leather Pies.—Army pies are so terribly tough that soldiers call them leather pies. A poor fellow of Grants army, whose arm had just been amputated, was being carried past a stand the other day where an old woman was selling pies, when he raised himself in the ambulance and called out, "I say old lady, are those pies sewed or pegged?"

Newspaper Business, by reason of enhanced wages, high prices, taxation, &c., is so unprofitable that one of the most talented assistants of a morning daily in New York city has just thrown down the pen and opened a brokers office in Wall street; another has turned auctioneer, and a third has gone into the country to work on a farm. From the weekly journals there are similar substractions. Mechanical labor is getting better and better every day, but brain work is growing cheaper and cheaper.

A Child that Talked at Birth.—South Troy is just now agitated by stories told about a child that talked at birth. It prophesied that a comet was coming in a few weeks and was going to give us a terrible drought, and that in consequence of the disarangement of the atmospheric laws there would be a famine according to the inspired baby's prophecy. There are numbers who have seen the talking child and insist upon the truth of these stories.

A Washington letter writer says: "Our theatres are closed, the concert halls can hardly pay expenses, and business of every kind drags heavily. Indeed Washington has seen its 'flush times,' for it is not probable that we shall have the Army of the Potomac hereabouts any more, and the lucrative sutler's trade will soon be located at Petersburg—then at Richmond."

A tailor, who, in skating, fell through the ice, declared that he would never leave hot goose for cold duck.

A favorite mode of introduction in Brazil is said to be, "This is my friend: if he steals anything from you, I am responsible for it."

What are you looking for?—A man was angry with his wife, either because she talked to much, or for some other reason and resolved not to speak to her for a long, long time. He kept his resolution for a few days very strictly. One evening he is lying in bed and wishes to sleep; he draws his nightcap over his ears, and his wife may say what she will, he hears nothing of it. The wife then takes a candle, and carries it to every nook and corner of the room; she removes stools, chairs, and tables, and looks carefully behind them. The husband sits up in bed, and gazes inquiringly at her movements; he thinks that the din must have an end at last; but he is mistaken—his wife keeps on looking and searching. The husband loses patience, and cries, "What are you looking for?"—"For your tongue," she answers; "and now that I have found it, tell me why you are angry." Hereupon they became good friends again.

Rebel Disappointment because Washington was not Captured.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 18th instant says the fall of Washington was most anxiously expected by the people, who were much disappointed on learning that the invaders had not accomplished this object, but much gratified amid their chagrin, that "the Yankee capital could be frightened out of its wits." The *Enquirer* hints that Pennsylvania is soon to be scoured by 40,000 rebels as it invites foraging on a large scale, and a foray into that region *should cultivate in a most beautiful harvest the already sown seeds of peace.*" The Pennsylvanians are looked on by the Confederates as being entirely indifferent to the losses inflicted on Maryland, as they consider Maryland with, if not of, the Confederacy, and hence the popular desire of the South that the Keystone State should be punished by an extensive raid.

Losses by the Late Maryland Raid.—We find it estimated that the entire loss by the rebel raid in Maryland will not much exceed two millions of dollars. Of this amount the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad suffered to the extent of something over one hundred thousand dollars; the Northern Central to about the same amount; the Baltimore and Ohio had seven bridges and four miles of track and several station houses destroyed; telegraph companies were damaged to the amount of three or four thousand dollars; the Chesapeake and Ohio canal had the aqueduct at Antietam destroyed, and all the locks between Antietam and Williamsport demolished with between twenty and thirty boats. The county losses are estimated as follow: Hartford county, $15,000; Baltimore co., $42,000; Carrall co., $10,000; Frederick co., $372,000, including $200,000 ransom money; Washington co., $85,000, and the balance was lost by farmers, storekeepers and others, in damage to farms, the pillaging of shops, running off cattle, horses, &c., &.

A Beautiful idea.—In the mountains of Tyrol it is the custom of the women and children to come out when it is bed-time and sing their national songs until they hear the husbands, fathers, and brothers answering them from the hills on their return home. On the shores of the Adriatic such a custom prevails. There the wives of the fisherman come down about sunset and sing a melody. After singing the first stanza, they listen for an answering melody from off the water, and continue to sing and listen till the well known voice comes borne on the waters telling that the loved ones are almost home. How sweet to the weary fisherman, as the shadows gather round him, must be the songs of the loved ones at home: and how they must strengthen and tighten the links that bind them together these humble dwellers by the sea! Truly it is among the lowly in this life that we find some of the most beautiful customs in practice.

A New Disease.—The Buffalo *Medical Journal* describes a new disease which has appeared at Cheektawaga, in Erie county, New York, of which several persons have died. It commences with a diarrhea, and is followed by emaciation until death supervenes. The autopsy revealed the cause of death to be the presence of the worm *Trichini spirilis* in the striated muscles. The same parasite was also shown in a sausage, of which one of the dead persons had eaten, and without doubt originated from pork. The worm was undoubtedly set free in the process of digestion, and immediately pierced the walls of the intestines, creating the diarrhea, and passed through the peritoneum into the muscles. It is very tenacious of life, and will resist a strong heat. The parlsites were found in the muscles of the dead persons in large numbers. The medical men had no doubt that the use of pork as an article of diet was the cause of the disease. The tape worm, it is believed, origonates in a similar manner.

Profound silence in a public assemblage has thus neatly described: "One might have heard the stealing of a pocket handkerchief."

FROM THE PRESS OF

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

I

Every Owner of Horses Should Possess a Copy of Mr. Mayhew's Invaluable Book,

JUST PUBLISHED:

MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED

Horse Management,

Containing descriptive remarks upon the Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stalls; likewise a plain account of the Situation, Nature and Value of the various Points; together with comments on Grooms, Dealers, Breeders, Breakers and Trainers; also on Carriages and Harness. Embellished with more than 400 Engravings from original designs made expressly for this Work.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. V. S., Author of "The Illustrated Horse Doctor." One Vol. 8vo.

II.

A Companion to the Illustrated Horse Management.

NEW EDITION.

THE

ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR.

Being an accurate and detailed account, accompanied by more than 400 pictorial representations characteristic to the various diseases to which the Equine race are subjected; together with the latest mode of treatment, and all the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.—By Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S., author of several Works on Veterinary Art.

[From the London Globe.]

Every gentleman who possesses or cares for horses would do well to keep this book in his house. Mr. Mayhew's treatment of the worst diseases to which horses are liable is very clearly laid down and the method of keeping horses well and to a prolonged old age, is that of nature, of common sense.

[From the Era.]

No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mahew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished.—His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practiced writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of mere professional localities, while, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humor as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that "The Illustrated Horse Doctor" is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an essential charm is, that the author so thoroughly sympathizes with the noble animal which he describes . . . We at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible; informing, yet highly amusing; acceptable to the profound horse doctor, yet the work of all others for the book shelves in every gentleman's sanctum. . . . We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation.

☞ Either of the above books will be sent by mail on receipt of $3.

III

MARK'S PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Peninsular Campaign in Virginia; or, Incidents and Scenes on the Battle-Fields and in Richmond. Illustrated with numerous engravings. By Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., Chaplain of the 63rd Pennsylvania Regiment.—12mo. Price $1,50.

IV.

WICKERSHAM'S

SCHOOL ECONOMY.

A treatise on the preparation, organization, employments, governments and authorities of schools.

BY JAMES PYLE WICKERSHAM, A. M.

Principal Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Pr. 15mo. $1,25.

[From the Mass. Teacher.]

We heartily invite the readers of the *Teacher* to examine this excellent volume, believing that it will tend to hasten the time when teaching will be recognized as a profession, and the teacher be as fitted for his work as to command the respect of the wise and good.

[From the Com. School Journal.]

This is an excellent book and we welcome it as a valuable addition to the limited lists of works for teachers.—It was written by an earnest and experienced teacher—by one whose heart is in the great work of Education. It is full of useful hints, suggestions and directions, and no true teacher can read it without profit. We sincerely thank Prof. Wickersham for the preparation of this work. It will be good wherever it may be circelated.

V.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Annals of the army of the Cumberland, comprising Biographies, Descriptions of Departments, Accounts of Expeditions, Skirmishes and Battles; also its Police Record of Spies, Smugglers, and prominent Rebel Emissaries, together with Anecdotes, Incidents, Reminiscences, etc., and Official Reports of the Battle of Stone River. By an Officer. Illustrated with numerous Steel Portraits, Engravings and Maps. 8vo. $3.

The above works will be sent by mail on receipt of the published price.

J. . LIPPINCOTT & CO,
PUBLISHERS, Philadelphia.

July 1, 1864-3t.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

To C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed. I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses.

Yours, &c.,
JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches.

W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry Twp, Bedford County, dec'd., will be sold at Public Out-cry, on the premises,

On SATURDAY, the 20th of AUGUST, 1864,

All the following described Real Estate viz: all that certain Farm, or Tract of Land, in said Township, late the Mansion Property of deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Replogle, John Potter's heirs and others, CONTAINING EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less—about 65 or 70 acres cleared and under Fence—balance well Timbered, with a Good Two and a half Story DWELLING HOUSE with Basement Story. A large BANK BARN, and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, there is a good APPLE ORCHARD, and plenty of fresh running Water upon the premises.

☞ Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M. of said day.

Terms made known on day of sale by

DAVID O. HOOVER,
MOSES H DETWILER.

New Enterprise, July 1, 1864-tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE

FARMERS.

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF

Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S

CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA.

S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis. Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is; to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.

Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
Philadelphia.

jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST

$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

july 3, 1863—zz.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, they have now open and ready for sale,

A LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which they will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED CREDIT,

of Six Months: interest added in **All Cases,** after an account is due and not closed by Note.

Buying For Cash!

THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

For sale at the Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS. SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.

Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

ICE CREAM

And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treaties, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 Pearl St., New York.

April 29, 1864.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

Bedford, Ma20,'64y.-1y *Agent.*

Subscribers to Bedford Inquirer.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS

PERSONS indebted to me for Subscription, Advertising or Job-Work, will find it to their advantage to pay up, as I have determined to close up my accounts without a useless delay of two or three years. My bills are small and any one who desires to pay can do so without any great inconvenience. So pay up and save costs—as I will sue all indebted to me, for all sums, from Fifty cents upwards. Prompt attention to this notice may save trouble

J. R. DURBORROW.

Bedford, May 27, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES

AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES

WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrond and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS

IN

HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

References.

Philadelphia.
PHILIP FORD & CO.
BOYD & HOUGH,
A. YOUNG & BROS.

Bedford.
Hon. JOB. MANN,
Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

PRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOOD

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.

apr. 22, 1864—tf.

NEW GOODS

AT

THE BARGAIN STORE OF

G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands. Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF

MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

NEW FIRM!

The Rebellion Played Out!

PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods. Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

march 18, 1864—tf

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debilily, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague,* it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor,* find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decreptitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant,* being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HEMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT

OF BUCHU.

Compound Fl uidExtract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leuchorthœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretioc, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM OR MURCURY,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Uretha, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and wornout matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic! Hembold's extract buchu in the great diurotic, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will recompany the medicine.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed, advice grafts. Address letters or information to

H. B. HEMBOLD, Chemist.
104 South tenth st. below Chestnut, Phila.

Hembold's Medical depot, Hembold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Beware of Counterfits and unprincipaled dealers who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Hembold's genuine preparations. Hembold's extract buchu, Hembold's extract Larsaparilla, Hembold's improved rose wash. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Ask for Hembold's, take no other cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

dec. 11, 1863—zz.

White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of

G. R. & W. OSTFR.

March 18, 1864—tf.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING—BEDFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Bedford Borough, on Saturday the 30th day of July, instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company and the Bedford Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies, and the merging of the corporate rights, powers and privileges of the Bedford Railroad Company into the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company; at which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly of May 16th, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Railroad Companies.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JNO. P. REED,
Secretary.

July 15,'64,-2t.